The Time Piece.

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BUONAPARTE AT PARIS.

(By MERCIER, *Member of the National Institute.)*

The arrival of this illuſtrious vindicator of the rights of humanity in the great city of the great nation, excites the ſame kind of enthuſiaſm that the arrival of Voltaire occaſioned about twenty years ago; but there is a remarkable difference between theſe two great men. Buonaparte, yet a youth, arrives at Paris, while the nation repoſes under the ſhade of his ſword; and, wedded to victory, he comes, the olive-branch in his hand, to terminate his glorious work, or to recommence it. He avoids the multitude which throws themſelves in his way, and anxiouſly withdraws from their applauſes: On the contrary, the prince of poets, proud of his Aureole, which, like the ſetting ſun, ſhot forth new rays at the cloſe of life, wiſhed to ſhew himſelf every where, poſſeſſed an inſatiable thirſt for fame, and ſeemed, as it were, to doubt that he had already acquired glory—Deaf when others were praiſed, he liſtened only to the eulogiums which were beſtowed on himſelf.

The philoſopher, the friend of toleration, haſtened to ſee the defender of Calas.—The actor, the ſource of his talents and his fortune—the man of letters, his glorious model—the young lawyer, the author of La Pucelle—the prieſt, the famous infidel, whom he flattered himſelf, he ſhould one day convert and confeſs, or at leaſt over whom he hoped to triumph by the ſacerdotal trick of denying him ſepulture—every one, indeed, wiſhed to contemplate the man who was ſaid to poſſeſs in himſelf alone as much wit as all other men had together: But they ſmiled when they beheld him, becauſe he had about him that which always appeared ridiculous. Surrounded by a crowd of flattering authors, followed by a train of wondering fools, wherever he appeared, there was a conſtant and inexhauſtible commerce of vanity.

Buonaparte commands at once admiration, reſpect and gratitude. He has ſtruck terror into kings, and he has given them peace; he has ſhaken their thrones, and he has taught them that moderation by which they may yet preſerve them a little longer. He never wiſhes to be ſeen, while all are eager to get a ſight of the warrior, the able negociator, the pacificator—the modeſt and extraordinary man, who, under the cannon of the enemy, planted the three coloured ſtandard on the Bridge of Lodi, becauſe he felt that was the point which it became him to conquer: But, though the hope of ſeeing him be diſappointed, the hero is not the leſs beloved by the people; joy ſparkles on every countenance at the mention of his name.

He has not abuſed his wonderful ſucceſſes. He has ſaid to victory, "Thou ſhalt be ſtill more uſeful than ſpendid—thou ſhalt not overſtep this point."

In the moſt ſolitary quarter of the city, he inhabits a houſe without pomp. There, along with ſome of the companions of his high deeds in arms, he meditates the overthrow of the homicidal Cabinet of St. James's. Directed by him, the National vengeance will ſtrike a deciſive blow. There is now one vaſt and univerſal cry raiſed againſt the Britiſh miniſtry; it is the powerful voice of all Europe—of all mankind.

Always maſter of his thoughts, Buonaparte is alſo maſter of his expreſſion. He has no kind of affection. As he repoſes completely upon his own character, he is himſelf—he is never but himſelf.

Inacceſſable to flattery, he receives praiſes without deſpiſing it, and diſplays neither pride nor indifference. He is always clear and preciſe, becauſe his mind is always unclouded. Though mild in his diſpoſition, he is not to be ſhaken when it is neceſſary to be firm. He ſaid to the market-women who ſurrounded his houſe, "Take back your bouquets and your crown; I am not a king, and I will not accept ſuch homage,—were there one here to-morrow, I am afraid you would carry to him the ſame offering."—This proves he knows well how to eſtimate character in Paris.

To the glory of Buonaparte, there is added ſomething with which glory is not always accompanied; but it is a quality ſtill more valuable—it is eſteem.

Eſteem is the reward of the legitimate exerciſe of our talents. Celebrity follows all ſplendid actions; but eſteem is attached only to virtue. Thus, he who judges of things with diſcernment, though animated by a paſſion for glory, will ſtill deſire the eſteem of his fellow-citizens, without being ambitious of a fame too brilliant; for that which goes beyond juſt eſteem, is only imaginary advantage; and this Voltaire would have felt in the midſt of his theatrical coronation, had he ceaſed to have been a Poet.

Buonaparte is in the full poſſeſſion of the higheſt eſteem, ſincerely beſtowed upon him by all enlightened men. It appears to me that he knows a delicate and profound diſcrimination at his age! Such qualities enter into the formation of a character truly Republican; and ſuch would be the character of Buonaparte, were it only in gratitude for the love of his fellow-citizens; but he has already paid, and in advance, all that a citizen can offer to his country in zeal and in courage.

He conſtantly meditates how to render himſelf uſeful rather than great. He ſeems to ſay to himſelf—"If all kings call themſelves brothers, all nations ſhould conſider themſelves as ſiſters:—one nation ought not, it cannot be indifferent to the evils which afflict another. Thus, though Frenchmen, we will take an intereſt in objects which are ſaid to be foreign to us; but they are not foreign to the cauſe of European Man, and France is in the midſt of Europe."

A wiſe man endeavours to acquire eſteem; but the ambitious labour only to procure renown, which is always liable to all the burſt of human caprice.

Buonaparte poſſeſſes a ſound judgment—his carriage, his look, his language—a kind of concentration which is natural to him—all announce that he knows how to appreciate his character, his victories, and true glory. He has identified himſelf with the nation, becauſe he loves it, and knows he is beloved by it. He will never exchange this ſentiment for another—It will urge him to fulfill the high deſtiny of France!

Even his name preſents the idea of good fortune; and there is much in names!

May the name of Buonaparte ever be great as that of the French Republic!—May he, the friend of mankind, be, in the decrees of Providence, deſtined to humble a perfidious, cruel and iniquitous government, and finally to ſweep it from the face of the earth, ſince it cannot fraternize with thoſe of Free Nations which have riſen, or are about to riſe, and of which Buonaparte has formed Nurſeries!

LIBERTY OF THE PRESS.

Thoſe who have reflected but ſuperficially upon the march of the human mind in the diſcovery, whether of the truths of ſcience, or of the proceſſes of the arts, are not ſufficiently impreſſed with the utility of the application, and importance of the diſcovery of the art of printing. It is fortunate, for liberty, that the advantages of the application of it were not comprehended in all its extent, until the art was fixed upon an immoveable baſis not eaſily to be deſtroyed; ſince kings and tyrants would infallibly have united their efforts to ſtifle from its birth the *enemy* that was to unmaſk their ariſtocracy and hurl them from their thrones. The preſs multiplies indefinitely, and at a ſmall expence copies of any work. Thoſe who can read are hence enabled to furniſh themſelves with books ſuitable to their wants; and know their unalienable rights and the beſt modes of maintaining and tranſmitting them inviolate to poſterity.

Theſe multiplied copies ſpreading themſelves with greater rapidity, facts, and diſcoveries made to entrap and inſlave the people, not only acquire a more extenſive publicity, but acquire it alſo in a ſhorter ſpace of time. By the medium of the preſs *knowledge* has become the object of an active and univerſal commerce.

What was read before the art of printing was diſcovered by a few individuals only, might now be peruſed by the whole people, and ſtrike almoſt at the ſame inſtant every man who underſtands the ſame language.

By it the means are acquired of addreſſing remote and diſperſed nations. A new ſpecies of tribute is eſtabliſhed, from which are communicated impreſſions leſs lively, than by oral inſtruction, but at the ſame time more ſolid and profound, from which is exerciſed over the paſſions an empire leſs tyrannical, but over reaſon a power more certain and durable; where all the advantage is on the ſide of truth, ſince what the art may loſe in point of ſeduction, is more than counterbalance by the mental illumination it conveys. A public opinion is formed, *powerful*, by the number of theſe who ſhare in it; *energetic* becauſe the motives that determined it act upon all minds at once, though at conſiderable diſtances from each other. A tribunal is erected in favor of *reaſon* and *juſtice*, independant of all human power, from the penetration of which it is difficult to conceal any thing, from whoſe awful verdict there is no eſcape, as long as the liberty of the preſs is preſerved.

New inventions, the hiſtory of the firſt ſteps in the road to a diſcovery, the labors that prepare the way for it, the views that ſuggeſt the idea or give riſe nearly to the wiſh of perſuing it, theſe communicating themſelves with celerity, furniſh every individual with the united means which the efforts of all have been able to create, and genius appears by this means to have more than doubled its powers. By the liberty of the preſs every new error is reſiſted from its birth; frequently attacked before its poiſon has diſſeminated itſelf, it has not time to take root in the mind. Thoſe which imbibed from infancy, are identified in a manner with the reaſon of every individual, and by the powerful influence of hope or of terror endeared to the exiſtence of weak underſtandings have been ſhaken, from this circumſtance alone, that it is impoſſible to prevent their diſcuſſion, impoſſible to conceal that they are capable of being examined and rejected, impoſſible that they ſhould withſtand the progreſs of truths which daily acquiring new light, muſt conclude at laſt with diſplaying all the abſurdities of ſuch errors.

It is to the liberty of the preſs we owe the poſſiblity of ſpreading thoſe publications which the emergency of the moment, or the tranſient fluctuations of opinion, may require, and of intereſting thereby in any queſtion, treated in a ſingle point of view, while communities of men reading and underſtanding the ſame language.

All thoſe means which render the progreſs of the human mind more eaſy, more rapid, more certain, are alſo the benefits of the preſs. Without the inſtruments of this art ſuch books could not have been multiplied as are adapted to every claſs of readers, and every degree of inſtruction. To the preſs we owe thoſe continued diſcuſſions which alone can enlighten doubtful queſtions and fix upon an immoveable baſis, truths too abſtract, too ſubtle, too remote from the prejudices of the people, or the common opinion of the learned, not to be ſoon forgotten or loſt. To the preſs we owe thoſe books purely elimentary, dictionaries, works in which are collected, with all their details, a multitude of facts, obſervations, and experiments, in which all their proofs are developed, all their difficulties are inveſtigated. To the preſs we owe thoſe valuable compilations, containing ſometimes all that has been diſcovered, written, thought, upon a particular branch of ſcience, and ſometimes the reſult of the annual labors of all the literati of a country. To the preſs we owe thoſe tables, thoſe catalogues, thoſe pictures of every kind, of which ſome exhibit a view of inductions which the mind could only have required by the moſt tedious operations; others preſent at will the fact, the diſcovery, the number, the method, the object which we are deſirous of aſcertaining; while others again furniſh in a more commodious form and a more arranged order, the materials from which genious may faſhion and derive new truths.

In ſhort, is it not the preſs that has freed the inſtruction of the people from every political and religious chain, inconſiſtant with the true philoſophy and the rights of man? In vain might either deſpotiſm invade our ſchools; in vain might it attempt, by rigid inſtitutions, invariably to fix what truths ſhall be preſerved in them, what errors inculcated on the mind; in vain might chairs, conſecrated to the moral inſtruction of the people, and the tuition of youth in philoſophy and the ſciences, be obliged to deliver no doctrines but ſuch as are favorable to this double tyranny: the preſs can diſuſe at the ſame time a pure and independant light. That inſtruction which is to be acquired from books in ſilence and ſolitude, can never be univerſally corrupted; a ſingle corner of the earth free to commit their leaves to the preſs would be a ſufficient ſecurity. How amidſt that variety of productions, amidſt impreſſions continually renewed, will it be poſſible to ſhut ſo cloſely all the doors of truth, as to leave no opening, no crack or crevice by which it may enter? If it was difficult even when the buſineſs was to deſtroy a few copies only of a manuſcript to prevent for ever its revival, when it was ſufficient to preſcribe a truth, or opinion, for a certain number of years to devote to eternal oblivion, is not this difficulty now rendered impoſſible, when it would require inceſſantly occupied, and an activity that ſhould never ſlumber or ſleep? And even ſhould ſucceſs attend the ſuppreſſion of thoſe too palpable truths, that wound directly the intereſts of inquiſitors, how are others to be prevented from penetrating and ſpreading, which include thoſe proſcribed truths without ſuffering them to be perceived, which prepare the way, and muſt infallibly one day lead to them? Could it be done without obliging the perſonages in queſtion to throw of that maſk of hypocracy, *the fall of which would prove no leſs fatal then truth itſelf* to the reign of error? We ſhall accordingly ſee reaſon triumphing over theſe vain efforts: we

shall see her in this war, a war continually reviving, and frequently cruel, successfully alike against violence and stratagem; *braving the flames*, and resisting seduction; crushing in turn, under its mighty hand, both the fanatical hypocracy which requires for its dogmas a sincere adoration, and the political hypocracy imploring on its knees that it may be allowed to enjoy in peace the profit of errors, in which, if you will like its word it is no less advantageous to the people than to itself, that it should for ever be plunged.

If these are the inestimable advantages resulting from the liberties of the press, how cautious should we be even when the intemperate zeal for the public good of our country should hurry an author beyond the bounds of prudence—how we lay our hands upon this grand paladium of our liberties, and the security of our rights.

EXTRACT.

Mr. Curran in defence of the Liberty of the Press.

I tell you therefore gentlemen of the Jury, it is not with respect to Mr. Orr that your verdict is now sought; you are called upon on your oaths to say, that the government is wise and merciful, that the people are prosperous and happy that military law ought to be continued, that the Constitution could not with safety be restored to this country, and that the statements of a contrary import by your advocates in either country were libellious and false. I tell you these are the questions, and I ask you can you have the front to give the expected answer in the face of a community who know the country as well as you do? Let me ask you, how you could reconcile with such a verdict the goals, the tenders, the gribbets, the conflagrations, the murders, the Proclamations that we hear of every day in the streets and see every day in the country? What are the processions of the learned Counsel himself Circuit after Circuit? Merciful God what is the state of Ireland, and where shall you find the wretched inhabitant of this land! You may find him perhaps in a goal, the only place of security, I had almost said, of habitation; you may see him flying from the flames of his own dwelling; or you may find his bones bleaching on the green fields of his country; or he may be found tossing upon the surface of the ocean, and mingling his groans with those tempests, less savage than his persecutors, that drift him to a returnless distance from his family and his home. And yet with these facts ringing in the ears, and staring in the face of the prosecutor, you are called upon to say, on your oaths, that these facts do not exist. You are called upon in defiance of shame, or truth, or honour to deny the sufferings under which you groan, and to flatter the persecution that tramples you under foot.

But the learned gentlemen is further pleased to say that the traverser has charged the government with the encouragement of informers. This gentlemen, is another small fact that you are to deny at the hazard of your souls and upon the solemnity of your oaths to say to the sister country that the government of Ireland uses no such abominable instruments of destruction as informers. Let me ask you honestly what do you feel when in my hearing, when in the face of this audience you are called upon to give a verdict that every man of of us, and every man of you, know by the testimony of your own eyes to be utterly and absolutely false? I speak not now of the public proclamation of informers with a promise of secrecy and of extravagant reward; I speak not of the fate of those horrid wretches who have been so often transferred from the table to the dock, and from the dock to the pillory; I speak of what your own eyes have seen day after day during the course of this Commission from the box where you are are now sitting; the number of horrid miscreants who avowed upon their oaths that they had come from the very seat of government;—from the castle, where they had been worked upon by the fear of death and the hopes of compensation to give evidence against their fellows, that the mild and wholesome councils of this government are holden over these catacombs of living death, where the wretch that is buried a man, lies till his heart has time to fester and dissolve, and is then dug up as a witness.

Is this fancy, or is it fact? Have you not seen him after his resurrection from that tomb, make his appearance upon the table, the living image of life and of death and the supreme arbiter of both? Have you not marked when he entered, how the stormy wave of the multitude retired at his approach? Have you not marked how the human heart bowed to the supremacy of his power, in the undissembled homage of deferential horror? How his glance, like the lightening of Heaven seemed to rive the body of the accused, and mark it for the grave, while his voice warned the devoted wretch of woe and death; a death which no innocence can escape, no art elude, no force resist, no antidote prevent; there was an antidote—a juror's oath—but even that admantine chain that bound the integrity of man throne of eternel justice, is solved and melted in the breath that issued from the informers mouth swings from her mooring and the appalled and affrighted juror, consults his own safety, in the surrender of the victim:—

Et quæ sibi quisque timebat,
Unius in miseri exitium conversa tulere.

FREDERICKSBURG, July 3.

On Saturday evening arrived in this town the virtuous and patriotic Thomas Jefferson, vice president of the United States. The company of artillery of this town, under the command of Captain John Mercer, announced his arrival by the discharge of 16 rounds from Bunker Hill. He was met and escorted into town by a great concourse of citizens, and on Sunday a dinner was given him by a number of republicans, at Mr. Benson's tavern, and the following toasts were drank:

1. The people of the United States—may those principles which produced their emancipation, never cease to operate.

2. May Mr. Gerry be successful in his negociations with the French Republic; and may he always keep in view the true interests of his country, and not, by yielding to petulence or passion, defeat the grand objects of his mission.

3. The virtuous minority in both houses of Congress; may they never forget that they are the guardians of the rights of the people, nor let personal considerations outweigh their duty to the public.

4. American agriculture.

5. May the manufactures of our country flourish; and may that respectable body of citizens assume the rank which belongs to them, unawed by the frowns of the rich, or the menaces of the powerful.

6. The friends of the people; may they act with firmness and vigor, and trusting to the purity of their intentions, and the support of the virtuous, despise the calumnies of their enemies, and look with contempt on the "insolence of office."

7. Mr. Madison and his resolutions; may the people of America ever hold in detestation those men, whose machinations deprived the country of the benefits that would have resulted from their adoption.

James Munroe; may he always enjoy that repose which conscious innocence never fail to inspire, and may he console himself with the reflection that his honesty and attachment to his country, has given rise to that torrent of abuse which has been so lavishly poured on him by men whose censure is praise and whose praise is censure.

9. The memory of these brave heroes who died in defence of their dearest rights, and may their sons imitate their virtues.

10. May the Representatives of the People stand firm at their post, and never shrink from their duty in the hour of danger.

11. The fair daughters of Columbia.

VOLUNTEERS.

John Adams; may he recollect, that he is the chief magistrate of a free people, and not the despotic ruler of slaves.

The friends of the constitution of the United States, but not the administration

May the bright day of Independence never be clouded

May the press be as free as the circumambient air that we breathe.

Tazewell and Mason, our senators in Congress; may they continue to experience the gratitude of their countrymen for their manly struggles in support of the expiring Liberties of America.

Judges Tucker and Tyler; while we despond over federal Judges, we contemplate with pleasure, these friends of their country.

Gen. Kosciousko.
Mr Gallatin.
John Page of Rosewell,
Robert Brooke,
Aaron Burr.

TO AN ALIEN.

Remote, beneath a Southern sun,
When MISSISIPPI loves the plain
If things go on as they have done
In tyranny's dark train.
Alien! 'tis best to take your way,
When freedom doth her flag display,
LUISIANA fair;
When nature, yet, is sweet and young,
And all things such as poets sung
Ere kings or despots were.

No TRACY there, with brazen throat,
Shall set a murdering herd afloat,
With aspect fierce and wild;
Shall hell's worst votaries employ
To ravage, torture, and destroy—
Kill—woman, man, and child.

Alas! what fatal error led
Your footsteps to these shores,
Where all is chang'd—the genius fled
That now no art restores.
In midnight dreams, I see you roam
To regions far remov'd;
Perhaps, without a house, a home,
Remote from all you lov'd;
Remote from her, whose breast must swell
With grief and boding care—
But how will you, who lov'd so well
The fiery trial bear!

No stranger, here, henceforth will find
An asylum secure;
Some flinty despot soon will bind,
Nor liberty endure—
Embark, embark—some other clime
May better prospects yield,
Where liberty is not a crime
Nor friendship's laws repeal'd.

THE TIME PIECE.

FRIDAY, JULY 13.

In our last we admitted the alarming letter was franked by Edward Livingston. Whether that was or was not the fact we cannot say as our impatience forced us to attend only to the CONTENTS.

That part of Junius which speaks of soliciting and answering addresses and pronouncing anathemas against France, cannot refer to the Presidents answer to addresses, as those letters are at least 10 months in the hands of the editor of *the Time Piece.*

Junius' letters on American affairs must not appear at least, for the present, in compliment to a *great law character.*

The ensuing trials for libels will determine whether the press is to be the *palladium* and *centinel* of *liberty*, or the mere vehicle of *madrigals, rhebus'* and *lampoons* on the people; the *register* of deaths, births and marriages.

Read aristocrats—hear how eminently the splendid orators ridicules the alarm and deceptions by which despotism attempts to justify its assaults on *liberty and law.*

"In this country the causes and the swiftness of their progress were as obvious, as their folly has since become to every man of the smallest observation; I have been stopped myself, "Good God, Sir, have you heard the news? No Sir, what!—Why one French emissary was seen travelling through Connaught in a post chase, and scattering from the windows as he passed, little doses of political poison, made up in square bits of paper—another was actually surprised in the fact of seducing our good people from their allegiance, by discourses upon the indivisibility of French robbery and massacre, which he preached in the French language to a congregation of Irish peasants."

Such are the bugbears and spectres to be raised to warrant the sacrifice of whatever little public spirit may remain amongst us—but time has also detected the imposture of these Cock lane apparitions, and you cannot now, with your eyes open give a verdict without asking your consciences this question; is this a fair and honest prosecution?

COMMUNICATIONS.

Physicians give it as their opinion, from the silence must shortly be observed, that the next generation will be born dumb!!!

We have heard much boasting of freedom, of speech, and liberty of the press—but extinguishment is now the order of the day, "put out the light and then."

At the last meeting of————& Co. there was a long and warm debate whether thinking could be called sedition, after many ingenious arguments pro and con, the meeting broke up without coming to any decision!——Republicans you can think a little longer!!!

What an excellent harmonizer of parties the sedition bill will be; they must all sing to the same tune!

We do not believe that the "land of testimony," is yet embodied.—Those gentlemen who have volunteered themselves and have already acted with so much zeal must certainly rank high in the corps, but the command is reserved for a veteran in the service, recommended to us by our new allies!

It is reported in some of the Irish prints, that Newell, the celebrated informer has sailed for America!—Can't we match him Themistocles!

It appears the People of Ireland are uniting for the purpose of throwing off the English Yoke.

The storm, on Sunday was the most severe witnessed for a long time. It has unroofed the Church at New-Utrecht, Long-Island and prostrated an extensive orchard.

The French and Venetian fleets are at sea, if they only form a junction the Spanish admiral Jervis, may be Burgoined.

Who are now the Antifederalists? Those who violate, or those who oppose the violation of the Constitution?

Extract from Mr. Currans splended defence, Finerty a Printer for a libel, read all judges, jurors and freemen.

There was a time when Ireland had but one prosecution for libel sedition in a year, had the jury resisted first prosecution, it had remained so—the country now averages one hundred trials per day, and the whole people are disgusted and disaffected.

An American armed brig of 12 guns after a ſmart action with a French privateer mounting 14, is carried into Gonaives—the brig had 4, the privateer 6 men killed.

John Fenno calculates his forces by the number of *toaſts*—perhaps, like *Cowſlip*, he makes his *toaſts*.

Mr. Otis ſeemed on Thurſday to carry in mind a preſage that the malignant laws lately adopted by adminiſtration would be hereafter *repealed*—he obſerved that whenever the temper of the two nations (France and the United States) ſhould be prepared for it, he ſhould have no objection to *unſay* ſome of the ſmart things that have been ſaid of our late allies. In what chapter and verſe is it ſaid, "*Thou haſt done thoſe things that thou oughteſt not to have done!*"

The French ſchooner, it appears, did not fire on the Delaware; her orders being, no doubt, not to commit hoſtilities in a neutral territory.

The ſentiments of the militia of New Jerſey, and other corps, has alarmed the high flyers; accordingly the *ex-jacobin of* Ninety-ſix, propoſes *fifty-thouſand* mercenaries; and the *ſoi-diſant* Secretary of War propoſes *three additional* regiments.

The French priſoners at the Fort will be forced to remain on board the privateer, until their quarantine ſhall have expired.

We underſtand the Federal Government applied to the Board of Health, to diſpenſe with the quarantine in the preſence inſtance, but the Board conceiving they had no ſuch power, have determined that ſhe muſt remain where ſhe is, until releaſed according to law.

From a Cape Francois paper of May, 28, it appears, that Captain Barney is ſtill in the ſervice of the *faithful Republic*.

The Turkiſh army has re-commenced operations againſt the formidable Paſſawan Oglon Oglon was in the city of Widdin with his partizans, proviſoned for years, but blockaded by 30,000 Turks.

Arrived June 2, at St. John's, Newfoundland, the Latona frigate with a fleet of merchantmen under convoy from England, after a paſſage of five weeks. When the Latona left England, they were in great expectation of an invaſion of the French; one of the merchantmen ſpoke an Engliſh 74, had then in poſſeſſion a French 80 gun ſhip, taken the day before, quite new, out only 5 days from Breſt.

The Senate of the United States have fixed on Monday, the 16th inſt. as the day on which both Houſes of Congreſs ſhould adjourn, and have paſſed a bill altering the time for the next meeting of Congreſs. The firſt Monday in November is the time fixed upon.

TIPPO SAIB

Capt. Clements, arrived at Boſton on Sunday laſt from Iſle of France informs that the requeſt of Tippo Saib to the government of the iſland, for military aſſiſtance had been complied with; and that troops had ſailed; the object of Tippo was a war againſt the Engliſh, and as a proof of his attachment to the French, he had made overtures for affecting an alliance, offenſive and defenſive.

The following Volunteer toaſts were given at Philadelphia, on the 4th inſtant, by the South work light infantry and other companies of the City and Liberties.

"The republican Edward Livingſon; may the ſentiments contained in his ſpeech on the alien bill be indelibly impreſſed upon the hearts of Americans, and may he be ſuppoſed in proportion to his ſuperior merit."

"Republican Priters in the United States, when arrianted by the voice of calumny may they find impartial judges and honeſt jurors.

Extract of a letter dated Wexford April 18, received by the Draper.

"Our whole country is now like a place of rebellion, as the people in general are fighting againſt the government, and ſo ſevere are the laws againſt the former, that the military in different parts of the kingdom, nay in this country, are authoriſed to go into people's houſes at night, and if it is their pleaſure, to ſet fire to them and kill the owners, which they may do without being brought to any account for ſo doing."

Extract of a letter from Liſbon, dated 16 May.

"Lord Jarvis is to cruiſe for the ſummer with 32 ſail of the line, to be divided into fleets, one to cruiſe off Cadiz, the other on the mouth of the Streights, the latter to be commanded by Sir H. Nelſon. Recent incidents add new colour to the idea of a peace being on the table between the courts of Spain and England.—A meſſenger recently arrived here from Madrid, in 24 hours ſet off for London. A diſpatch has lately arrived here from England, charged with a multiplicity of diſpatches.

From the Aurora of Friday.

Extract of a letter from Citizen Talleyrand, Miniſter of exterior retions, to the Conſul Gen. of the French Republic at Philadelphia.

6th Germinal, 6thyear (26th March.

"I encloſe you my anſwer to the note of the Commiſſioners of the United States. You will obſerve that I do away every accuſation, which they had made againſt the French Government. The queſtion, therefore, now remains in its true point of view. Two of the Envoys are going to return; one remains. This is a proof that there exiſts a diſpoſition to treat and that we are far from entertaining the leaſt idea of rupture."

TOASTS.

Of the Tammany Society, or, Columbian order.

1 The Day, and all who honor it; may it ever be moſt conſpicuous in the annals, of time, and ſacred to every real American.

2. GEORGE WASHINGTON.

3. Thomas Jefferſon, the Philoſopher, Patriot; may the declaration of independence, the work of his pen ſecure to him the gratitude of his country and the admiration of future ages.

4. GEORGE CLINTON, the defender of his Country, and the friend of mankind; may his exemplary virtue and patriotiſm be long remembered.

5. AMERICA; may ſhe never want a Brutus to defend her from the ambition of a Cæſar.

6. May apoſtacy be detected, expoſed, and puniſhed, and public virtue admired, imitated and rewarded

7. The martyrs in defence of our *National Sovereignty*; may their names be revered; may their memories be protected from the ruffian invective, ſcurility and venom of any *baſe incendiary*.

8 The *Independent Yeomanry* of America; may they ever poſſeſs diſcernment and firmneſs to detect and oppoſe the moſt ſubtle and daring attempts on the conſtitution of our country.

9. "*The Freedom of Speech and the Liberty of the Preſs;*" may every wanton and unjuſt abridgement of them be deamed *High Treaſon* againſt the majeſty of a *free People*.

10. Unity, Peace, and Independence to the ligitimate ſons of Columbia.

11. *Wiſdom* in our Councils, *Proſperity* in our Country.

12. Happineſs, and unenvied ſucceſs to republican friends; repentence and reformation to our enemies.

13. Peace and Liberty to all the ſons of Adam.

14 May the infamous league of *Pilnitz*, ever be execrated, as the ſource of univerſal war and unmeaſured miſery.

15. May the exiſtence of Kings terminate with the 18th century.

16 Our Brothers of Pennſylvania, and all other Tammany ſocieties throughout the U. S. may the genius of liberty preſide at their Council Fires, and Patriotiſm adorn their Wigwams; may their exertions in the cauſe of Freedom, recommend them to the *Good and great Spirit* above.

VOLUNTEERS.

May the Man who ſhall violate the Conſtitution, meet the fate of Uzzai, who had impious hands on the *Ark of God*.

Union and Firmneſs to the ſons of Liberty through out our land.

May the *Noble ardor of our Youth* never be waſted in a conteſt injurious to the general intereſts of Freedom, or the *good of our country*.

A hard trotting horſe and a long journey, to all who wiſh a War of extinguiſhment, &c.

May the flimſey maſk which covers it, ſoon be torn from the face of Ariſtocracy.

The Americans are too well informed, not to perceive they have wiſely avoided the MYSTERY of the three powers. All the deviations from the Engliſh government are improvements: and I expreſs my opinion of any defects in the American conſtitution, in a manner, I hope, perfectly conſiſtent with my real reſpect for the talents and virtues which emancipated America.

The inconveniencies of diſparity and incongruity in the bodies to be united (not incorporated were perceived, and ſome proviſion made for them in the proportionate delegations of every ſtate to the general Congreſs.

The American governments, ſeparately conſidered, are improvements on the government of England

Their parliamentary repreſentations have more reality; their councils and governors have fewer pernicious privileges than the nobles and kings of England; and the buds of induſtry are not blighted by the diſeaſed breath of an indolent hierarchy. Security, liberty, and happineſs are more diffuſed; and inſtead of ſeeing a pariſh ſtarving in rags, while the juſtice of the peace, the rector, and the attorney, as in Britain, are racking off at every joint the direful effects of gluttony and intemperance, every family is clothed and fed comfrotably, and happineſs are generally enjoyed.

When the French cabinet aſſiſted in the emancipation of America, its object was merely to ſever it from England, and to divide the empire of a rival power. It happily had not the penetration to diſcern all the conſequences.

The partial liberty of the Engliſh preſs had been extremely uſeful to the American cauſe; and the French were permitted to diſcuſs the queſtions from which it originated, both in converſation and in their public writings. Government miſtook the ſubmiſſion of France for a native and fixed torpor; and apprehended that ſlavery and ſuperſtition were the habits of Frenchmen, however they might clatter on liberty and philoſophy. The French auxiliaries returned from America fully charged with electric fire; diſaffected Engliſh aſſociated with Americans at Paris; and ſtimulated philoſophy to approach the ancient and mouldering fabric of deſpotiſm. The ſparks of liberty fell on touch-wood, and the whole at once blazed into aſhes.

Doctor Smith, whoſe publications will ſhortly appear in print, during the late revolution was the author of three Pamphlets in defence of American Liberty, Entitled, America Vindicated from the charge of Treaſon and Rebellion—Thoughts on the Preſent Conteſt—A Letter from an American Rebel abroad to his old Friend John Bull in England, proving the wickedneſs and folly of continuing the conteſt, the abſolute neceſſity of dictating the American Independence upon terms friendly to the commerce of Great Britain and the United States. "Tell it not in Gath, let it not be heard in the ſtreets of Aſkelon!" That the ſon of the honourable William Smith, ſtiled by doctor Douglaſs the Cicero of America, ſixty years ſince, who was proſecuted for a libel ſixty years ago, againſt the Governor of the Province, who violated the principles of the Britiſh Conſtitution, and the guardian of the veneral doctor Franklin, a principal agent in the late glorious revolution, are under a proſecution for a libel at one and the ſame time, Vide Zangers trial. Can theſe men who always advocate every means of national defence who ſtrenouſly oppoſe any foreign influence, and reprobate the exceſſes which have diſgraced the French revolution and every meaſure for the continuence of peace, conſiſtent with the honour and ſound policy of America be conſidered as the enemies of their country, becauſe they have ſagacity to appreciate the enormous power of the terrible republic, the ſuperlative value of the American Conſtitution, and the true ſpirit of the political frame of our government.

C. CHRISTIAN, Cabinet-Maker.
No. 61, New Street.

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he manufactures all ſorts of Portables or gentlemens travelling DESKS, on the neweſt and moſt approved methods, at the moſt reduced prices.

July, 11, 1798. tf.

By order of Richard Harriſon, eſq; Recorder of the City of New York.

NOTICE is hereby given, to all the creditors of Daniel Cotton, of the city of New York, merchant, an inſolvent debtor, that they ſhew cauſe, if any they have, before the ſaid Richard Harriſon, at his office in the City of New-York, by the thirtieth day of July next, why an aſſignment of the ſaid Daniel Cotton's eſtate ſhould not be made, and the ſaid Daniel Cotton diſcharged, according to an act of the Legiſlature entitled, "An act for giving relief in caſes of Inſolvency;" paſſed the twenty firſt day of March 1788. Dated at the city of New-York, this thirtieth day of May, 1798.

Daniel Cotton, Inſolvent.

Daniel Penfield, and Jacob Sebor, } Petitioning Creditors.

HENRY HAYS,

LADIES' Shoe-Maker, No. 78, Broad-way, has received, by the ſhip Mary, from London, in addition to his own Manufacture, a very elegant Aſſortment of LADIES' SHOES, conſiſting of black and colored kid Morocco, of every deſcription, all of the neweſt faſhion, which he will diſpoſe of on the moſt reaſonable terms. June 25. 1w

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FOR SALE,
A HOUSE AND LOT,

No. 218, Water ſtreet, nearly oppoſite Crane wharf, A Compleat well finiſhed three ſtory brick houſe; it is newly painted, in thorough repair, and a moſt excellent ſtand for mercantile buſineſs. For particulars apply to Mr. Abraham Skinner, No. 37, Pine ſtreet, the ſubſcriber on the premiſes, or at No. 4, Ferry ſtreet.

FRANCES ROORBACH,
Executrix to the eſtate of
ARTHUR HELME, deceaſed.

The ſubſcriber earneſtly ſolicites all perſons indebted to the eſtate of the ſaid Arthur Helme, to make immediate payment, and thoſe who have any demands to preſent their account for ſettlement.

July 4th, 1798. tf.

BOARDING & LODGING.

BOARDING and Lodging may be had at No. 22 Cedar ſtreet, on reaſonable terms, by the week, month, or any longer period. Enquire as abdve. 1aw.

December 11. tf

NOTICE.

THE Copartnerſhip of MATTHEW L. DAVIS, and CO, was diſſolved, on the 13th inſt. by mutual conſent; all perſons indebted to them, for ſubſcriptions to the Time Piece, are requeſted to make payment to JOHN D. BURKE, who is duly authoriſed to collect the ſame; and thoſe indebted for Advertiſements or Handbills will pleaſe diſcharge their accounts at the office of the ſubſcriber. If there are any demands againſt the late firm, it is requeſted he accounts will be immediately preſented, and they will be paid on ſight. MAT. L. DAVIS.

June 22

WHEREAS WILLIAM S. SMITH, of the town of Eaſt Cheſter, in the county of Weſt Cheſter, and ſtate of New York, gentleman, being indebted to the ſubſcriber, Nickll Floyd, of the city of New York, merchant, by bond bearing date the ſixth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety ſeven, in the penal ſum of one thouſand pounds, conditioned for the payment of ſeven hundred and forty three pounds five ſhillings and ten pence, current money of the ſtate of New York, on or before the twenty fifth day of November next enſuing the date thereof; the ſaid William S. Smith, for the better ſecuring the payment thereof, as aforeſa'd, to the ſaid Nicoll Floyd, his executors adminiſtrators or aſſigns, according to the condition of the ſaid bond or obligation, did, on the ſaid ſixth day of March, one th ouſand ſeven hundred and ninety ſeven, mortgage to the ſaid Nicoll Floyd, his heirs and aſſigns, all that certain tract or four lots of ground, ſituate, lying and being in the ſixth ward of the city of New York, adjoining each other, and containing, each of them, in breadth, in front and rear, twenty five feet, and in length one hundred feet; bounded ſouth weſterly, in front by Barclay ſtreet, formerly Anthony ſtreet; north eaſterly, in the rear by ground now or late of Anthony Barclay; ſouth eaſterly, by the ground of the ſaid Anthony Barclay; north weſterly, by ground now or late of Peter Bertine, the ſaid Anthony Barclay, and the eſtate of Lewis Nichols (as the ſame are diſtinguiſhed in a map annexed to a conveyance from Mary Barclay and Leonard Leſpenard, executors of Henry Barclay, deceaſed, to Egbert Benſon and others, by Lots No. thirty four, thirty five, thirty ſix, and thirty ſeven); Together with all and ſingular the tenements, hereditaments, priviledges, commodities and appurtenances to the ſame belonging or in any wiſe appertaining; And whereas the condition of the ſaid bond has not been performed, Notice is, therefore, hereby given, to all whom it may concern, that by virtue of a power contained in the ſaid mortgage, and purſuant to the act in ſuch caſe made and provided, the above deſcribed premiſes will be ſold at the Tontine Coffee Houſe, in the city of New York, on Monday, the ninth day of July next, at eleven of the clock in the forenoon of that day. Dated this fourth day of January, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety eight.

January 1 NICOLL FLOYD

REFINED SUGAR.

LOAF and Lump Sugar, for ſale at the Sugar Houſe, in Liberty (late Crown) ſtreet. Orders left at the Sugar Houſe or with the ſubſcriber, No. 170 Front Street, will be immediately attended to. Where alſo may be had a few Bags of India Sugar.

Ma h 26. DAVID GELSTON.

A handſome Country Houſe.

TO LET,

And Poſſeſſion given on the 1ſt May.

THAT elegantly ſituated HOUSE on Long-Iſland, directly oppoſite Corlaer's Hook, containing 9 rooms and 6 fire places, and a Garden if required. The ſituation is ſo agreeable that it requires no farther recommendation. For terms apply to

FRANCIS TITUS.

Near the premiſes.

Buſhwick, April 16.

HATS.

PETER VANDERHOEF, JUN. HATTER,

No. 49, Water-ſtreet, near Coenties Slip,

INFORMS his friends and cuſtomers that he manufactures, and has conſtantly in readineſs for ſale upon the loweſt terms,

MEN & BOYS AMERICAN HATS.

OF every quality—*Alſo*, Ladies and childrens Engliſh imported Hats, to be ſold by the ſingle hat, dozen, or larger quantity as may beſt ſuit the purchaſer.—A generous allowance will be made to thoſe who purchaſe by the quantity, to ſell again.

April, 26. tf.

PAPER MAKERS.

Wanted,

TWO or three journeymen paper makers, who are compleatly maſters of their buſineſs, and whoſe characters are good. Conſtant employment will be given, and their wages paid regular. They muſt agree for a ſtated term. Further particulars, apply at the Office of the TimePiece.

Printing Ink Manufactory.

JOHN BOWEN,

ACQUAINTS the Printers in the Uniten States, that he has eſtabliſhed an Ink Manufactory in New-York, and will be able to furniſh kegs of any ſize on reaſonable terms for caſh, equal to any imported, delivered on board of any veſſel, or left a any other place in this city

J. Bowen is lately arrived from London, where he ſupplied ſome of the moſt reſpactable printing houſes with ink of his manufacture, which was much approved of. Orders fulfilled with the utmoſt atteation—to be paid for on delivery. Letters poſt paid, pur addreſſed to 340 Pearl ſtreet, duly attended to.

The printers of papers in the different commercial towns, are requeſted to give this anvertiſement a place for the better encouragement of the undertaking.

SASHES FOR SALE.

MATTHEW HAWKINS, Saſh-Maker and Glazier No. 9 George Street, near the ſhipyards, has on hand and for ſale, a large quantity of 24 light ſaſhes, 8 by 6, which he will ſell painted and Glazed at 8d. per. light 24 light ditto. 7 by 9, at 12d. zes, has alſo on hand, a large ſtock of various other ſiHe ſuch as 10 by 8, 11 by 9, 12 by 10, 14 by 10, 15 by 11, &c.—Which will be ſold on low terms. Show-windows, Sliding glaſs, Caſes for Stores, executed at the above place with accuracy and diſpatch.

N. B. Orders as uſual, for town or country, performed at the ſhorteſt notice.

March 26. t. f.

As ſoon as a ſufficient number of Subſcribers can be procured, will be publiſhed

AN EPIC POEM,

IN TWELVE BOOKS,

ENTITLED

THE COLUMBIAD;

CONTAINING.

A HISTORY of America, from its earlieſt ſettlement to the acknowledgment of her Independence, with the principal battles, ſieges, &c. which led to that event. The author has procured notes illuſtrating hiſtoric and geographic difficulties, from men of the firſt ability in the union; & means, i the profits will permit, to prefix an elegant Copper plate to each book. The whole work will be publiſhed in *Twelve Numbers*, each of which will be delivered for 4s.

It will be printed on the fineſt paper. illuſtrated by the moſt learned Annotations, and embelliſhed by the beſt plates, which can be procured.

Subſcriptions will be taken in at the Offices of the Minerva, Argus, and Time-Piece, New-York; Aurora, and M. Carey's book-ſtore, Philadelphia; and at the Chronicle and Mercury offices, Boſton; and all the other Book-ſtores and Printing-offices on th continent.

October 9th, —tf 1w

The Portrait of General Waſhington,

And other pieces of art, will continue to be ſhewn for 14 days longer, from 10 o'clock in the morning until 7 in the evening, and every pleaſant evening until 10 o'clock.

IT is admitted univerſally, that Waſhington's Portrait is a perfect likeneſs, at this time, of this moſt celebrated patriot and virtuous citizen—As a portrait, it is ſaid to be one of the moſt perfect and elegant paintings that this country or age has produced; it is as large as life; he is repreſented as Preſident of the United States, giving his farewell addreſs to Congreſs. It was painted in 1796, at the period of his retirement from public life—the celebrated G. Stuart, a native of America, was the painter.

13 Very elegant original paintings by the celebrated Mr. Winſtanley, one of which is a ſuperb painting, 16 by 10 feet, of the nativity or birth of Chriſt; other Hiſtorical ſubjects, and ſome of the fineſt Landſcapes ever executed in America.

Alſo, 10 paintings of portraits of celebrated perſonages in the French Revolution, moſt of which have been made ſacifices; of the 10, the Marquis De La Fayette and Tom Paine are yet in exiſtence. Alſo, the Grand Muſical clock.

Alſo, a collection of very fine print's, ſome very elegant Porcelain Mantle piece ornaments, a number of well preſerved American Birds, ſome inſects, and a pair of ſecond hand 17 inch Senexes Globes. Many of the above articles are for ſale; the 13 paintings laſt added to the collection are to be diſpoſed of, the plan of which may be ſeen at the exhibition room.

This is doubtleſs the moſt magnificent collection of al fine paintings, every exhibited in this city; thoſe who wiſh to gratify themſelves muſt embrace the preſent opportunity, or they will miſs the moſt pleaſing and gratifying amuſements that this city has ever been in poſſeſſion of.

Admittance 2 Shillings,

Thoſe who have already ſeen the Waſhington, will be requeſted to pay again for the additions, after which, payment will not be expected for the ſame viſitors who introduce others.

N. B. The place of a amuſement is the New Tontine City Hotel indway.

May 28. tf.

FRESH GARDEN SEEDS.

A General aſſortment of ſeeds for ſale by the ſubſcriber, a Brooklyn, viz. Beans, peas, cabbage, carrot, beet, parſnip, dive, cellary, perſely, radiſh, turnip, lettice, and onion ſeeds

JOHN HASTINGS,

Gardener, oppoſite to the methodiſt church, Brooklyn, where may likewiſe be had, fruit and foreſt trees.

Orders left at the office of the Time Piece will be attended to,

Sept tf

AN APPEAL

TO

IMPARTIAL POSTERITY.

BY MADAME ROLAND,

Wife of the Miniſter in the Interior of France.

CONDITIONS.

Theſe ſcarce and very valuable Hiſtorical Memoirs, which ran through two London editions in a few months, will be compriſed in two volumes, octavo, of 400 pages each

They will be printed on fine paper anda new type, and delivered to ſubſcribers, neatly boundand lettered, at one dollar and fifty cents per volume; one third of the ſubſcription money to be paid on delivery of the firſt volume, the remainder when the work is completed.

To printers, bookſellers and others, who acquire ſubſcriptions, the uſual allowance will be made.

☞ Subſcriptions are taken at the Reading Room, No. 149, Water ſtreet, the Printing Office, No. 149, Pearl ſtreet, and the different Bookſtores in this City.

As ſoon as a ſufficient number of Subſcribers are obtai d. the Work will be put to preſs, and compleated with the utmoſt diſpatch. February 1. tf.

THE

INTERESTING TRAVELS

OF

JOHN LEDYARD,

WITH A SUMMARY OF HIS LIFE,

Are now in the hands of the Printer; and the following Propoſals are offered to the Public for Printing the ſame by Subſcription.

CONDITIONS.

I. It ſhall be printed on fine paper, with a new type ornamented with a full length portrait of the Author, in the attitude of taking leave, on his departure for Africa

II. It will be publiſhed in a large octavo form, handſomely bound and lettered—calculated to contain between four and five hundredpages; making an elegant library volume.

III. The price to ſubſcribers will be two dollars a volume; one half the money to be paid at the time of ſubſcribing and the remainder on delivery of the Work.

THE ſolicitude expreſſed by the public for this long expected Work; the character of the Author, and the celebrity of the travels, render unneceſſary, to moſt Americans, encomiums which are ordinarily uſed in recommending books to public patronage. To thoſe who have not heard of Mr. John Ledyard and his travels, the following character, extracted from a Work publiſhed by the London African Society, may not be amiſs:

"FORCIBLY impreſſed by the objects which he ſaw, and naturally led to compare them with thoſe which the other regions of the globe had preſented to his view, he deſcribes with the energy of an original obſerver, and exhibits in his narrative the varied effects of ſimilarity and contraſt.

—Having traverſed the world by water, in his great attempt to do the ſame by land he had nearly penetrated to the Pacific ocean, when he was ſeized upon, and baniſhed from her territories by the empreſs of Ruſſia.—

"On his arrival in England, Sir Joſeph Banks told him, knowing his diſpoſition, that he believed he could recommend him to an adventure almoſt as perilous as the one from which he had returned; and then communicated to him the wiſhes of the aſſociation for diſcovering the inland countries of Africa.

"Ledyard replied, that he had always determined to traverſe the continent of Africa as ſoon as he had explored the interior of North America; and as Sir Joſeph had offered him a letter of introduction, he came directly to the writer of theſe memoirs. I ſpread the map of Africa before him, and tracing a line from Cairo to Sennar, and from thence weſtward, in the latitude and ſuppoſed direction of the Niger, I told him that was the route by which it was deſired that Africa might, if poſſible, be explored. I aſked him when he would ſet out—"*To-morrow morning*," was his anſwer: But before I had learned from the note the name and buſineſs of my viſitor, I was ſtruck with the manlineſs of his perſon, the breadth of his cheſt, the openeſs of his countenance, and the inquietude of his eye.

"His perſon was remarkably expreſſive of activity and ſtrength; his manners, though unpoliſhed, were neither uncivil or unpleaſing: Little attentive to difference of rank, he ſeemed to conſider all men as his equals, and as ſuch he reſpected them: His genius, though irregular, was original and comprehenſive;—ardent in his wiſhes yet calm in his deliberations; daring in his purpoſes, but guarded in his meaſures; impatient of controul, yet capable of ſtrong endurance; adventrous beyond the conception of ordinary men, yet wary, and conſiderate, and attentive to all precautions; he appeared to be formed by nature for atchievements of hardihood and peril.

March 16. tf.